

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

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Volume XX.....No. 215

AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—KIM-KA—VOL-
UNTARY.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway—CINDERELLA.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—FATHER AND SON—WO-
MAN WITH ROSE EMERY.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall—472 Broadway.

New York, Sunday, August 5, 1855.

Mails for the Pacific.

THE NEW YORK HERALD—CALIFORNIA EDITION.

The United States mail steamship George Law will leave
this port to-morrow afternoon at two o'clock, for Aspi-

wall.

The mails for California and other parts of the Pacific
will close at one o'clock.The New York Weekly Herald—California edition—
containing the latest intelligence from all parts of the
world, will be published at eleven o'clock to-morrow
morning.Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, sixpence.
Agents will please send in their orders as early as possi-
ble.

Notice to Subscribers.

Our subscribers in the Twenty-first ward are requested
to leave their names at this office, especially those who
do not get the paper. We have changed our carrier, and
some irregularity in the delivery may have occur-

ed.

The News.

The steamship Ariel, from Havre, 21st ult., ar-
rived at this port yesterday. The letters of our cor-
respondents at London, Paris and other European
capitals, together with a mass of extracts from for-
eign journals, including the despatch of General
Stampon, giving the programme of the funeral of the
late Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in the
Crimes, which we publish to-day, will be found very
interesting.The returns of the elections in North Carolina and
Tennessee figure up anything but satisfactorily for
the Know Nothings. In Tennessee, even, the result
is regarded as doubtful. However, as we have re-
ceived no despatches from the South and West later
than yesterday noon—owing to some derangement
of the telegraph—something may yet turn up. At
present the aspect, in a Know Nothing point of
view, is quite discouraging.The mortality list of the past week shows a de-
crease of 93, as compared with the week previous,
the whole number being 576, according to the re-
port of the City Inspector, namely, 89 men, 69 wo-
men, 231 boys and 187 girls. The principal causes
of death were: Apoplexy, 9; bronchitis, 4; con-
gestion of the lungs, 7; consumption, 51; inflammation
of the lungs, 6; of the brain, 8; dropsy in the
head, 19; diarrhoea, 48; dysentery, 42; in-
flammation of the bowels, 14; palsy, 4; cholera in
infant, 103; cholera morbus, 4; convulsions (in
infant), 53; croup, 4; debility (infantile), 11; scar
let fever, 7; marasmus (infantile), 31; measles, 6;
teething, 7; and smallpox, 2. There were 15 deaths
from violent causes, 1 from sunstroke, 6 from old
age, 5 premature births, and 33 cases of stillborn.The following is the classification of diseases:—Bones,
joints, &c., 3; brain and nerves, 116; generative or-
gans, 3; heart and blood vessels, 12; lungs, throat,
&c., 99; skin, &c., and eruptive fevers, 16; stillborn
and premature births, 58; stomach, bowels, and
other digestive organs, 247; uncertain seat and gen-
eral fevers, 30; urinary organs, 4; old age, 6; un-
known, 2. The nativity table gives 458 natives of
the United States, 59 of Ireland, 33 of Germany, and
8 of England.The particulars of a sad accident which occurred
late yesterday afternoon in the East river may be
found elsewhere. It appears that as one of the Ful-
ton ferry boats was making her trip a child fell over-
board, and was soon borne rapidly down the stream.
A gentleman on board pulled off his coat and boots,
and plunged into the river with the praiseworthy
design of rescuing the child. The ferry boat was
stopped, and a lifeboat lowered, but that tipped over
and filled with water, upsetting a gentleman in the
river. Considerable excitement prevailed, but the
two were picked up by boats from the shore. The
child, we regret to say, was drowned.We publish to-day additional testimony in the case
of John Decker, now on trial in Norfolk, Va., for the
murder of John Murphy, in May last. The prisoner
is a native of Staten Island, and was engaged in the
oyster trade with Virginia. The accused and the
deceased, on the night of the murder, were on a
drunken frolic, and a quarrel arose between the
parties, which led to the arrest of Decker as the
murderer of Murphy, as soon as the body of the lat-
ter was found, late at night, in the streets of Nor-
folk, with mortal wounds upon him. The trial,
which has been unusually protracted, has created
much excitement.The statement of tolls received on the New York
canals from the commencement of navigation up to
August 1, shows a falling off, in comparison with the
receipts of last year for the same period, of \$156,041,
and in comparison with those of 1847 amounting to
\$684,781.Dr. John C. Calhoun, third son of the late Hon.
John C. Calhoun, died of consumption at Wills-
boro', S. C., on Tuesday last.The sales of cotton yesterday reached about 1,500
bales, the market closing firm. Flour was less an-
imated, and closed quiet without change of moment
in prices. Wheat was more freely offered, and prices
of Southern red favored purchasers, while good to
prime white was scarce and firm. Corn was again
lower, with sales at 83 a 84 cents, chiefly at 83.
Pork was quite steady, with a fair amount of trans-
actions. Coffee and sugars were firm, with less
doing, it being Saturday, and many merchants hav-
ing gone to the country to remain till Monday.
Freights to Liverpool, owing to the small number of
vessels on, were firmer. In consequence of quaran-
tine difficulties with Norfolk, small vessels were
wanted to bring wheat from Ocracoke, North Caro-
lina, and a schooner of 4,000 bushels capacity was
chartered at twelve cents per bushel, and others
were in demand for the same trade.THE BIBLE AMONG THE SLAVES.—At the last
meeting of the Managers of the American
Bible Society, a lot of Bibles were granted
"on special application" for the use of the
slaves in Tennessee. The fact will no
doubt be noticed at length, with suitable
comments, by the journals which are in the
habit of depicting the slaves as sunk in hea-
thenism, and forbidden to read by their mas-
ters. Of course if the slaves make special ap-
plications for Bibles, or if special applications
are made on their behalf, they can read them;
and it is therefore not true, as has been so often
represented by the journals in the interest of

Mr. Seward, that they are not taught to read
in view of this fact, we anticipate a full re-
traction of the statements heretofore made on
the subject by our anti-slavery cotemporaries.
We expect they will hasten, with the candor
due to the cause of religion and morality of
which they profess to be the champions, to ad-
mit that they were mistaken in what they said,
and that, so far as the slaves are concerned,
slavery and christianity are not antagonistic.

The New Fusion Movement—Another Trick
of the Administration Leaders.

The renewed effort of the soft shell leaders to
swallow up the hard democracy, has wreathed
the faces of the national democrats in this sec-
tion with the peculiar smile of those amused by
a capital joke or a good story. Some of them,
indeed, are in a broad grin. One would sup-
pose, on seeing the hard shells, after reading
the new call of the softs for the State Conven-
tion, that they had stolen some of the signs of
the Know Nothings; at any rate, they have the
mysterious winks of that wonderful party to
perfection.

It seems that Dean Richmond, of Buffalo, and
Peter Caggar, of Albany, with John Cochrane,
have taken the sole responsibility of re-model-
ling the soft call for their State Convention, by
allowing, as was stated yesterday, two dele-
gates from each Assembly district, instead of
one, as originally intended. These gentlemen,
who assume to speak for the State Committee,
have discovered that there are "existing ques-
tions" which agitate the minds of the people,
threaten to "overthrow the safeguards of the
constitution," and which "conspire to set up re-
ligious tests unknown to the constitution, and
to organize a hateful proscription by a secret
political organization;" therefore a necessity
has arisen which requires a double delegation
at Syracuse.

This proposition of increasing the delega-
tion came from the softs. The Albany Argus,
heretofore claiming some affinity with the hard-
shells, very enthusiastically endorses the recom-
mendation. That print seems to think it an invita-
tion to the hard shells to unite in the representation,
and that the softs are willing to concede the
hard half of the convention. "We feel bound
to regard it as a concession to the feeling of
democratic union," &c. "We have said we
believe this action of the State Committee was
in good faith." So talks the Argus. Now, it
is well known that the hard shells have had no
reliance upon that print ever since the present
editor was placed in control, in January last;
and if we are rightly informed, they are com-
pelled to pay, as for an ordinary advertisement,
for their call for the State Convention on the
fifth of September, as contained daily in its
columns.

Now, as both the soft papers at Albany have
opened the ranks and allowed the hard shells to
take the rear, which of the prominent hard shells
or true national democrats will be caught in the
snare? Is there a single member of Schell's
committee ready to abandon the State Con-
vention called for the fifth day of September,
and recommend a transfer to that of the softs
and barnburners? What does Mr. Schell him-
self say? How stand Cutting of Buffalo,
Lyon of Utica, Cook of Washington, Barr of
New York, and the rest? Let us hear from
them at once. Are the hard shells ready to be
swallowed up in this last administration at-
tempt at fusion, and never have an identity?
Speak out at once, Mr. Schell. Your party de-
sire to know whether you have consented to
occupy the same platform with John Van Bur-
en and John Cochrane.

But this invitation comes from a very ques-
tionable source—Dean Richmond, of Buffalo,
and Peter Caggar, of Albany. Now, are these
the kind of men who should bear a flag of
truce, or present the olive branch of peace to
the harassed and discomfited democracy? Who
can repose faith in their professions? Is it not
an attempt to take soundings at Kerch or
Hango? Why, next to Van Buren they have
been the means of producing, in their
several localities, if not in the entire State,
more discord on account of their free soilism,
than any other two individuals that can be
named. They were present at the great
rupture in 1847, when John Van Buren was
ejected from the State Convention. They were
among the leaders who got up the Herkimer
convention in opposition to the Hungerford ticket,
because Dudley Field's Wilnot proviso was
kicked out of doors at Syracuse. They were
main pillars in the notorious Buffalo platform,
which split up the democracy of the State.
They are arrogant leaders against the canal
policy of the State, and are now among the
principal advisers of Pierce in all his abolition,
free soil, barnburner appointments in this State.
Are these the men to ask Daniel L. Dickinson,
Charles O'Connor, James T. Brady, Henry A.
Foster, Samuel Beardsley, Greene C. Bron-
son, Francis B. Cutting, David L. Seymour,
Thomas B. Mitchell, Frederick Follett,
George W. Clinton, and thousands of such
others, to unite and send a double dele-
gation to meet on the 29th of August? Can
any confidence be placed in their acts or
assertions? Having been deceived and cheat-
ed so frequently by leaders and abettors of
this kind, it is not very likely that the na-
tional democrats will be caught napping now,
when it is palpably evident that this fusion
movement is a plan of the administration. If
it were not, there would have been no neces-
sity for despatching John Cochrane to Albany,
with directions in his pocket from the White
House.

One thing is rendered certain: The "free
democracy" barnburners, led by Preston King,
Abijah Mann, Benjamin Welch and John Van
Buren, will never unite in the support of any
man, unless a platform is adopted at the na-
tional denouncing the Nebraska-Kansas bill
and demanding the speedy restoration of the
Missouri compromise. Some ten thousand of
them bolted last year, and double that number
stand ready to do so now. But the soft con-
vention will dodge the question. It will op-
pose the administration in general terms, but
remain silent and secret upon Kansas, Gov-
ernor Reeder, and all other topics in relation
thereto. It dare not approve or denounce the
action of Pierce in the removal of Reeder; it
dare not say a word in relation to the affair of
Greytown, the Cuba filibusters, or the resigna-
tion of Soule. The Kings and Manns are "re-
publicans" now, and will vote for any party
laying down a platform constructed upon their
peculiar anti-slavery views. The softs cannot
get their votes, blarney them as they may.

Let the national democrats denounce the
humbug. Let them take care that the softs do
not take soundings at Kerch and Hango while
displaying a flag of truce.

Education in the United States—Our Schools
and Colleges.

We have lately given extended accounts of
the annual commencement at our universities
and seminaries of learning. We make no dis-
tinction in such matters, but treat all alike,
North, South, East and West—Baptist, Metho-
dist, Presbyterian, Unitarian, Congregational-
ist, Roman Catholic or Episcopalian, Jew or
Gentile, bond or free. Learning is universal in
its usefulness and its power—its influence can-
not be hampered by creeds or neutralized by
forms; and in view of the importance of the
subject, we have prepared a few statistics in
relation to colleges here and abroad, which
show that our country is far ahead of Great
Britain in educational facilities.

The whole number of colleges in the United
States is 118; theological schools, 44; medical
schools, 37; law schools, 15. In all England
there are but 66 colleges, including about 30
attached to the Universities of Oxford and
Cambridge. Of these, Oxford, Cambridge,
Trinity (Dublin), St. Patrick's (R. C.), May-
nooth, and the University of Glasgow,
are the most famous. The number of foreign-
ers who announce themselves here as gradu-
ates from one of these institutions, is exceed-
ingly large. They do not, however, always
sustain the reputation of their Alma Mater.

Following the English example, the founders
of colleges in the United States have generally
secured for them the patronage of a
sect, and nearly all of our lead-
ing colleges, although some of them
are not directly connected with any religious
sect, are more or less unpopular, on account of
the bigotry of their government. Disputes, al-
ways fierce, frequently arise in these institu-
tions, and the attention of the students is drawn
off from their legitimate studies to the discus-
sion of doctrinal points of no great importance
to themselves or any one else. Disputed ques-
tions in politics have, however, been kept years,
when it has appeared that Harvard, the
oldest college in the country, (founded 1636),
has been given over to abolitionism. Religious
feuds have often occurred here, but the present
treasonable outbreak is the most serious blow
that the mother of so many great statesmen
and profound scholars has yet received. That
the taint of abolitionism is deep seated here, is
apparent by the removal of Judge Loring, lec-
turer at the law school, and the refusal of an
honorary degree to Mr. Elliot. In both in-
stances the men suffered because they fulfilled
their official duty under the constitution and
the laws. With much examples before them,
and with such teachings, what kind of students
will Harvard send forth into the world? She
was once called the mother of statesmen; but
her fall will be as sudden as her rise. *Facilis
desensus Avern.*

We are happy to say that the evil doc-
trines which have sapped the prosperity of
Harvard have not extended to its younger sis-
ter, Yale, nor do they find a home in any other
of the Northern colleges. The instructors re-
ason that politics not being studied in col-
lege, it is their duty to eschew them alto-
gether. As the three thousand clergy-
men who protested against the Nebraska
bill should have confined themselves to
preaching the Gospel of Christ and him cruci-
fied, so ought the authorities of Harvard to
remember that it is their duty to simply instruct
their students, without biasing their political or
religious opinions. Or if they must undertake
to form a political creed for the young, let
them inculcate sound principles, remembering
the words of Virgil—*Ideo in teneris con-
suecere mulum est.*

The defection of Harvard is the most im-
portant from its position and history. As we have
said before, it is the oldest college; it is mis-
called a University—and has the largest library
in the United States. Time was when an A. B.
degree from Harvard was considered as the high-
est title an American youth could win. That
time is passing away. Yale has already outstrip-
ped her elder sister in the race. The New York
University, Columbia College, Bowdoin, Dart-
mouth, Brown, and some of the Southern col-
leges, are gradually drawing away the Southern
students who would otherwise be sent to Har-
vard, were not their guardians justly opposed
to their taking in abolitionism with their Greek
roots, fanaticism with their mixed mathematics,
and treason with their modern languages.

Harvard is, also, the most expensive of all
the colleges except the University of Virginia.
The expenses for instruction, room rent, etc.,
are ninety dollars annually; at Yale they only
amount to sixty; at Bowdoin, forty-six; at
Dartmouth, forty. In the college terms of four
years the pecuniary difference is considerable,
and the course of instruction is precisely the
same. The New England colleges are chiefly
under Congregational, Presbyterian or Unitarian
influences. The Roman Catholics have
twenty-six colleges in the United States, and
half a dozen preparatory schools. The Baptists
have about twenty colleges; the Methodists
eleven, the Episcopalians six. There are
several colleges where no particular sect has
control, and at the Girard College in Phila-
delphia ministers of religion are not permitted
to preach or to teach. The Bible, in its purity,
is read there, however.

The people of the United States, however,
do not depend upon expensive college courses
for their education. In almost every State
there is a free school system, more or less per-
fect according to the ratio of enlightenment
among the voters. In these schools our states-
men, lawyers, doctors, priests, merchants and
mechanics drink their first draught of the never
failing spring of knowledge. Many of our
eminent men have started in life with no other
capital than the very excellent English educa-
tion which is given at the free schools in the
Middle and Northern States. Massachusetts
is particularly distinguished in this respect,
and the grammar schools in Boston are justly
the pride of every citizen. The appropriation
for their support is the largest item of city ex-
penditure. In New York the free school system
is rapidly attaining the same degree of excel-
lence. Every new State should follow the ex-
ample of the first settlers at Plymouth, and
erect the schoolhouse as the most important of
buildings. There will then be less necessity
for the jail and the court house.

Good News.—We are happy to state that the
apprehensions among our farmers in this sec-
tion of damage to their wheat crop, from the
late protracted spell of wet weather, have been
almost entirely dissipated by the last two or
three days of relieving sunshine. This is what
we call good news. But our bakers seem to
be hard of hearing. Why don't they enlarge
the size of their loaves or reduce the price?
He who leads the way is a made man. Let
the loaves enlarge as the wheat falls.

DON'T SAY ANYTHING ABOUT IT.—The Albany
Atlas, acting, no doubt, under the counsel of
Marcy, recommends to the soft shells, at their
approaching State convention, the saving
policy of silence upon the Nebraska bill. The
Atlas man says they lost everything last fall
even, by their qualified two-faced endorsement
of that mischief-making bill; and so this time,
the least that is said about it will be the soon-
est mended. The New York Evening Post, how-
ever, rebels against this advice from the State
Department. What! play the part of a Quaker
meeting, when all the State and all the North
are in a perfect blaze of indignation against
this Nebraska perfidy? No, never! We must
face the music—we must denounce the out-
rage—we must keep pace with the Seward
Know Somethings, or they may draw off three-
fourths of our Buffalo brethren. Applaud the
Cuban diplomacy of Marcy, the bombardment
of Greytown, the division of the spoils, and
proclaim, if you will, that this Pierce adminis-
tration is more popular than Captain Tyler's;
but you must speak out on this Nebraska out-
rage, or our rank and file will go over to W.
H. Seward.

Such is the interpretation which we give to
the sly hints of Marcy's Albany organ, and to
the bluff and point-blank demurrer of the Post.
Wonder what the softs will do at Syracuse!
Marcy, we presume, will have his milk and
wheat resolutions on hand, shirking the Ne-
braska bill, the Kansas question, and Governor
Reeder; but the Sage of Lindenwald and the
poets of the Post appear to have a different
game to play. On the negro question we leave
the convention to act for itself; but in respect
to the administration, our advice is the same
as that which appears to come from Marcy—
"Don't say anything about it."

THE CENSUS.—By the recent census it ap-
pears that the Seventh ward has, instead of in-
creasing, actually lost population since 1850.
The figures are:—

1850.....	32,000
1855.....	32,500

Decrease..... 184

The slight falling off can be readily explain-
ed. The Seventh ward is one of the most
thickly built and peopled in the city. It is
doubtful whether more houses can be erected
there than there are now, allowing the same
space as is now required for vacant lots. It
follows that in the ordinary course of things
the population of the ward must fluctuate.

But on referring to the last election returns
a very different picture is witnessed. The
figures are:—

1850 election vote of Seventh ward.....	2,700
1854 do.....	3,476

Increase..... 677

Thus, for political purposes, the ward seems to
have increased 677; while for statistical, it
has decreased 184. Here is a problem for the
Office of Statistics to solve. Such contradic-
tions and blunders will be inevitable until the
European system of taking the census is adopt-
ed—namely, leaving blanks at each house
which the head of the family is to fill up on a
certain day—and then by means of an army of
messenger-collectors all the blanks at once, so
as to be certain of having the true population
of that day fixed.

THE WHEELER SLAVE CASE.—Our Seward
and abolition organs are whining, growling and
ranting at a frightful rate, because neither
Judge Kane nor Judge Lewis, of Philadelphia,
has thought proper to release the abolition
man, Passmore Williamson, from his liabilities
to answer the charge of abducting the slaves of
Mr. Wheeler, in transitu from Washington to
New York. The conduct of these Judges is
denounced as highly outrageous and offensi-
ve, and Williamson is put down as a much
abused man. Now, we think they have served
him right as far as they have gone, and that he
should be punished as a seditious kidnapper, in-
stead of being glorified as a persecuted philan-
thropist. Whatever may be the laws of Pennsylv-
ania, he has violated the federal constitution,
which is the supreme law in all the States; and
for this offence Passmore should be punished,
as an example and a warning to his brethren
for the future. The taking away of a slave
from his Southern master, while travelling
through any of the States or Territories of the
Union, is a bit of kidnapping, and nothing
more nor less, whatever the false pretences of
freedom or law under which the act is com-
mitted. Let Mr. Passmore Williamson be
judged by the constitution, and not by the
anti-slavery nullities of Pennsylvania.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen begin their session for
the month of August to-morrow. The board will hold eight
meetings, the number required by law, and then ad-
journ over till September next. The calendar for this
term is very light and unimportant. The only docu-
ments put down for consideration are papers upon street
improvements, upon assessment, and upon building a
few houses for engine companies. All of these papers
will be passed over without much excitement. The only
document of any interest upon the calendar is the report
of the Committee on Markets, in favor of granting the
farmers road for their wagons at Fulton market, &c.
This says afterwards Mr. Tracy learned that the package had
not reached its destination, and had in all probability
been mislaid or stolen. The express man (Wheeler)
was looked for, but in vain. The matter, assuming a
very serious aspect, was placed in the hands of the
authorities in this city for investigation. A warrant being
issued for the arrest of Wheeler, Lieut. Hitchings, of the
Fifth ward police, aided by officer Greer, went in search
of the accused, and succeeded, on Friday evening, in ar-
resting him just as he was making his exit from a hotel
corner of West and Spring streets. Some of the missing
money was discovered in the possession of the accused.
He was taken back to Troy for trial yesterday morning.
The money alleged to have been stolen consisted alto-
gether of bills on the Bank of Louisiana.

The Law Courts.

The August term of the Court of General Sessions
begins to-morrow. The calendar of this court is quite
large, owing to the adjournment last month without do-
ing any business. There are several murder cases on the
calendar, which have been passed over from term to
term during the summer, and which are not likely to be
reached this term. Recorder Smith is out of town and
will not return till September next, as we are informed,
by Judge Stuart. It is probable that no business will be
done this week weather, and that the court will organize
so as to answer the demands of the law, and then adjourn
over till September.

MISSISSIPPI GONE TO CAPE MAY.—Among those who
left our city yesterday for the delightful summer resort
are Miss Felicia Vestal, prima donna contralto of the
Academy of Music; Herr L. Schöffer, the celebrated
concert-pianist; player; Mr. A. Irving, the English bar-
itone; and William Dressler, the well known pianist.

LATE FROM BALTIMORE.—STUPID MURDER OF A WHOLE CROWD
BY TRAITOR.—WHEELER—Capt. Fenn, of Baltimore, Ar-
rived yesterday morning, reports that the English brig-
ade yesterday drifted into Annapolis, Baltimore, on
the 14th July, with all her crew dead, and all sails
hoist. It was supposed the crew had been murdered the
day before, as a brig, thought to be the Janette, was seen
with a schooner alongside on that day.

A French bark, on St. Domingo for France, was cast
away the same time on Annapolis Key; captain and crew
saved; vessel and cargo a total loss.

An Eastern bark, lumber loaded, with all her spars
gone, drifted into Annapolis, abandoned about the same time.
There were two other vessels cast away near the same
place, names not known.

The Richmond papers state that the Militian cap-
tured in Chesterfield county were fired the whole of
Wednesday, and that at the latest account the utmost
efforts had failed to stop the flames. No lives had been
lost.

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

THE ELECTIONS.

THE ELECTIONS IN TENNESSEE.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 4, 1855.

The election returns from Tennessee fluctuate consid-
erably, and the result now appears doubtful. Large gains
and losses are reported on both sides, but at present
Johnson's (dem.) chances appear the best.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 4, 1855.

Thirty-two counties show a net gain for Gentry, (K. N.)
of 1,570. The election is very close.

Rivers (American) for Congress, in the Tenth district,
has 700 majority.

Zollikofer, (American), in the Hermitage district, is
elected by an overwhelming majority.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

BALTIMORE, August 4, 1855.

Northampton gives Shaw, dem., 213 majority.

Hartford county gives Faine an increased majority.

Elizabeth City and one precinct of Pasquotank county
give Faine 107 majority, and two other precincts to be
heard from will increase the majority over a hundred.

One precinct in Camden county gives Faine an in-
creased majority. The county will not fall much short
of the usual majority.

The Americans are very sanguine of Faine's election in
the First Congressional district.

WASHINGTON, August 4, 1855.

The Union has a string of reported majorities in the
First Congressional district. Franklin, Granville, John-
son, Wake, Warren and Nash counties, give Branch, the
democratic candidate for Congress in the Fourth district,
2,600 majority.

Orange county, gives 135 majority for Shepherd, K. N.,
reducing Branch's majority to 2,875.

The democrats claim Ruffin's election in the Second
Congressional district by a heavy majority.

The Third district reports in favor of Winslow, dem-
ocrat, a majority over Reid, K. N.

Guilford county, gives 1,500 majority for E. G. Reade,
K. N., candidate for Congress in the Fifth district, over
Kerr, anti-K. N. whig candidate.

WELDON, N. C., August 4, 1855.

Paine, K. N., is reported to be elected to Congress in
the First district, by 300 majority.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE CAUSE OF GOV. REEDER'S REMOVAL.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4, 1855.

To-morrow's Union will contain the correspondence be-
tween the Executive Department and Gov. Reeder, in
which the President places the latter's removal on the
ground of an unsatisfactory report to charges concerning
alleged land transactions, as I intimated in my despatch
of the 1st inst.

Yellow Fever in Virginia.

NORFOLK, August 4, 1855.

There is no abatement in the ravages of yellow fever at
Gosport and Portsmouth. The Sanitary Committee re-
ports during the twenty-four hours ending yesterday ten
new cases and eight deaths. Quite a panic prevails in
Portsmouth; several stores